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## LENTZ CRAWLS.

HIS CHALLENGE TAKEN UP BY A SOCIALIST—HE DECLINES.

**Radical Bryanite Congressman's Bluff Called—First Makes Misstatements and is Forced to Recant—Refuses to Deny Idaho Outrages.**

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—This city is the home of Congressman John J. Lentz, the Bryan Democrat, who shouts from the stump against corporations and as their attorney in the courts.

During the last session of Congress Lentz attempted to prove that the Republicans were alone responsible for the outlawing and murder of members of the working class in Idaho. He was the Democratic leader of the committee appointed to investigate the affair, and attempted, during all the sessions of that committee, to lay all the blood guiltiness at the door of the Republican party.

After the "investigation" was concluded the Republican members of the convention rendered a report finding that the Bryanite governor, Steunenberg, had declared martial law, and then called upon President McKinley for troops to assist him in maintaining order. That McKinley simply acted upon the request of Steunenberg, and, as required by the constitution, acceded to the request of the governor. In the report it was stated that Governor Steunenberg personally appeared before the committee and took upon himself full responsibility for all the unconstitutional and illegal acts committed in the State of Idaho during 1899, whether they were his own acts or the acts of the soldiery acting under his Steunenberg's orders.

Lentz brought in a minority report attempting to prove that McKinley was alone responsible for the acts of the troops. Lentz, acting for the Republicans, made Lentz admit that Governor Steunenberg, the Democrat, had asked for the troops and declared martial law. In fact both sides proved themselves to be equally guilty.

When the campaign opened Lentz was frothing at the mouth about Idaho and the outrages committed upon workers in that State, and challenged Dick, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, to meet him in debate on that subject. Dick ignored him, and Lentz was going around the country blowing about what a great man he was until his bluff was called and called hard by Arthur Keep, of New York, the Socialist Labor Party organizer, who happened to be in Ohio.

The bluff was called by the appearance of the following letter in the daily papers here:

"Hon. John J. Lentz, Columbus:

"Sir—I have noticed in the newspapers your challenge to Chairman Dick of the State Republican executive committee, to meet you in debate on the responsibility for the Idaho outrages, you, of course, claiming that the Republicans are responsible.

"I, in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, now challenge you to meet me in debate on that subject: I to prove that the Democratic party, together with the Republican party, is responsible for the violation of law, denial of constitutional rights and murder of workingmen in Idaho.

"I agree to prove, by what you say during the debate, that the Democratic party was, in, responsible for the outrages upon law and order in Idaho, together with the wanton and brutal denial of legal and constitutional rights, by the Democratic State government, in the interest of the Standard Oil company, the owners of the mines.

"I will further agree to compel you to admit, during the debate, that Mr. Bryan, or you, if elected, would do the same thing as did Governor Steunenberg, under the same circumstances, that is, a conflict between capital and labor.

"The time to be used by both sides can be fixed as follows: You to have one hour, I to have thirty minutes; or you to have one hour and a half, I to have forty-five minutes. Time to be divided to suit you.

"I may state that in the Socialist Labor Party I occupy relatively as prominent a position as you do in the Democratic party, so there need be no hesitancy on that score in your acceptance of this challenge. Details can be arranged with Theodore Adams, 439 Stone street, Columbus, who is organizer of the Socialist Labor Party for Columbus.

ARTHUR KEEP."

A copy of the letter was sent to Lentz by answer was received by Mr. Keep or Mr. Adams. "The Citizen," a Bryan organ, however, came out with a statement from Lentz to the effect that he did not know who "this Arthur Keep was," and that he had been informed that Mr. Keep, had been hanging around the Republican headquarters for three or four days. Thereupon the following letter appeared in the local press, signed, of course, a copy of which was also sent to Lentz.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5.

Hon. John J. Lentz, Columbus, O.:  
—My attention has been called to a news item in "The Citizen," of Wednesday, October 3, wherein it appears that you state, "I have ascertained that this man—meaning me—has been hang-

## CRUNCHING THE FREAKS.

NEBRASKA SOCIALISTS HANDLE THE BUZZ-SAW IN GREAT STYLE.

The "Broad" Debserie Addressed By a Democratic Candidate—A "Professor of Magnetic Healing" Discourses on Trusts—The Buzz-Saw in Action.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—On Sunday, October 21, Prof. (?) Kharas, nominee of the Social Debsomaniacs for governor, was billed to speak at Garfield Hall. When the Socialist Labor Party men arrived at the hall they found that the meeting was being held under the auspices of the Douglas County Workmen's Political Club. An organization composed of freaks and crooks, inside and outside of the labor unions. We were informed that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing trusts and the remedy; but that the discussion had been postponed for a short time to permit the Hon. Frank Ransom, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, to address the meeting.

The Hon. Frank told us what a great friend of labor he was, and how we would be missing a good thing not to elect the whole Democratic party, which is and always was a friend of labor. He declared that the miners in Pennsylvania were compelled to eat dog meat because the Trusts were in power, and how the Demos would eternally smash the Trust. Somebody here whispered "Ice." The Hon. Frank stuttered and stammered finally recovered and was moved to tears as he depicted the sufferings of the men, women and children, and declared that such a thing as starving and shooting men and women could never occur under democratic rule. Someone here yelled "Steunenberg of Idaho!" Hon. Frank grew very red and said that McKinley sent the troops over the governor's head. Bernine asked if the governor's requisition was not necessary. He said no, and put his foot very much in his mouth by citing the action of Grover Cleveland at Chicago. When asked if Sinclair was not the especial pet of the Democrats in Idaho and that Sinclair was the chief Bull-Pen tool, he said he never heard of him, but supposed he was not working at his trade. At this point questions poured in so thick and fast that the Hon. Frank was forced to plead an engagement and took a hot foot for the door.

Professor (?) Kharas was then introduced and gave us a talk a la Debs. Kharas is a professor of magnetic healing. Our "Gene" the immortal Debs was his theme. We permitted him to get through and started the ball rolling by asking him if elected if he would consider himself as the representative of the whole people. He thought he would, but he could rather go to Iowa, as he could make more money at his profession. When asked what he would do for the working class, he said as the telephone was most exorbitant in its charges, he would make overtures to that Trust for the purpose of buying the plant. Questions came so thick and fast that Kharas, like his friend Ransom, was forced to plead an engagement and so took to his heels.

The trust question was then discussed pro and con until some one proposed that the Socialist Labor Party men present be given ten minutes on the floor. After much wrangling Bernine got the floor, with permission to answer all the speakers. Debs' picture was on the wall. Bernine, pointing to it, said: "I am sorry I have not time to pay the respects of the Socialist Labor Party to 'Our Gene,' the immortal Debs, the monumental freak of the labor movement. The Debserie immediately sprang to its feet, shouting 'We will not stay! Throw him out of the window! Smash him to pieces on the sidewalk! Heave him over the transom!'" Finally, two of the maniacs were captured and coaxed by the crowd to stay. Bernine then spoke as follows: "The trust is an economic growth which can be easily traced. First, the individual ownership of the tool of production, partnership ownership of the improved tool, corporate ownership of the machine, and finally, the evolution of the completely organized and fully equipped machinery of production, or the trust which involved the partnership of the corporations. Capital is simply the machinery of production owned and controlled by a few men, or the capitalist class. One gentleman had complained of the black list; that the laborer could not get work if discharged by one corporation. The corporation is practically a thing of the past. The laborer applying for a job at one place and applying for a job at another, is applying to the same master, for the corporations are forming partnerships in order to control the trust. The trust cannot be smashed because it is the modern tool of production. Clearly, then, the remedy then does not lie in smashing the trust, nor in confiscation as has been proposed. Neither can the trust be bought of the present owners. The Demo-Rep. Party is owned and controlled by trust magnates, and no one can be so foolish as to believe that these men will smash their own machines. What, then, is the remedy? The people are divided into two distinct classes—the tool-owning class on the one hand; the toolless on the other—the capitalist class, the wage workers. The wage-workers have only wages, or a bare subsistence from day to day. The idea of buying the machinery of production with the pennies of the wage-slave could only occur to a freak. The wage-class has a vote; the thing for that class to do is to organize the clear-cut class conscious Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the economic field and the Socialist Labor Party on the political, moving on to the seizure of the public powers, or the machinery of government. It will not then need to buy the trust, nor smash it, nor confiscate—but following the precedent of the capitalist class and every preceding ruling class—the wage-workers can make laws based on the material class interests of the working class. Through these laws the capitalists can be expropriated. Or by enacting class laws in favor of labor which will place that which, even now, is no longer capital but social powers of production, into the hands of the workers." One speaker is in favor of seizing capital only upon high moral grounds. We have a precedent for that also. Chattel slavery was abolished upon the high moral ground of the material class interest of the capitalist class. It was cheaper to hire the free laborer than to buy the slave. The capitalist could not afford the expense of slaves. Wages do not afford a sufficient subsistence to the working class. Therefore it is intensely immoral for men, women and children to sell themselves upon the labor market. We take our stand upon the material class interests of the wage worker and declare it to be our intention to first seize the public and then the social powers of production.

"Windy Ryan," a Social Debsocrat, at this point seized the floor and said it was a shame that such a man as Bernine should be permitted to abuse "our Gene," the immortal martyr of labor, who had done more for labor than all the Bernines in Christendom. Bernine was not a fit man to criticize the greatest of all men. Bernine had at one time run a boarding-house, exploiting girls at the rate of \$2.50 per week. That Bernine was now pretending to fight trusts while working for a heartless, soulless corporation that sold house furnishings on weekly payments. That Bernine's commissions were something enormous, and that through these commissions, he had become a robber, and it was simply ridiculous for such a man to criticize a greater man than the Socialist Labor Party had ever produced. The trust everybody knew was an economic development, and such being the case the capitalist should be treated fairly, that Debs had started the American movement for the sole purpose of dealing with men like Bernine, who composed the whole Socialist Labor Party movement.

Bernine pleaded guilty to the boarding-house also to the heartless, soulless corporation which is paying him the princely salary of ten dollars per week. And on the whole he liked it better because it placed him in the ranks of the wage slaves and enabled him with the better grace to enter the Socialist Labor Party, which had determined to nail the hide of every freak, fakir and crook in the labor movement upon the wall of public opinion.

We had a warm time, are glad we went, and will do it some more if we have the chance.

R. A. COCHRANE.

## SOUND MONEY PARADE.

How Workingmen are Recruited to Fill the Ranks.

The Republicans are boasting that they will have 175,000 men in their sound money parade, on November 3. The recruiting for the parade is going on in every business place, shop, factory—in fact, wherever men are employed. One incident typical of the general method employed will suffice to illustrate how it is done.

At the Garvin Machine Company's Works, corner of Spring and Varick streets, a notice was posted. It stated that at the request of many employees who wished to participate in the parade the company had decided to close at 12 o'clock, noon, of November 3. It went on to say that those in favor of starting a sound money club would be cordially received at Hudson Hall, directly across the street, at the time of closing, Tuesday last, Mr. Mann would address the meeting. The notice was signed by the superintendent as temporary chairman.

Information was circulated among the men that there would be plenty of free beer and grub at the meeting, and that the bosses would fraternize with the men.

Of course, most of the men, afraid of shop persecution, attended the meeting. Mann made a prosperity, etc., address. He told his auditors that they could best sustain their unparalleled prosperity by voting the Republican ticket. It was proposed that the men wear a campaign hat at the parade, and some head measurements were taken. The next day the foremen in the shop went around and took the names of the men, and the size of hat they wear.

Needless to say, the Socialist Labor Party men, of whom there are a number in the shop, were conspicuous by their absence from the meeting. When asked what size hat they wear they replied, it was none of the company's business, and they plainly stated that they would not take part in the parade. Most of the Democrats among the workmen humbly bowed to the company's will and the foremen have the sizes of a number of heads that are full of Bryanite sawdust.

## ONE AMONG MANY.

A WORKMAN'S DISGUST WITH OLD PARTY CHICANERY.

Applies Bank Deposit Story to Himself and Friends and Finds It Does Not Work in Their Cases—Ditto the Stories of Increase of Work and Wages.

A DAILY PEOPLE representative had a conversation with a man who is disgusted with the two old parties, but as yet is not prepared to join the Socialists, though he will undoubtedly become one of them finally, if his present line of reasoning is pursued to its logical conclusion. Said he: "I am filled with a feeling of weariness and disgust when I see men who have not got a cent to their names believing the stories of the Republicans about the bank deposits of the working class. I know at least a dozen men believing in this story who are so situated that whenever their work falls, they are in such desperate straits that starvation stares them in the face. And I dare say there are thousands of workmen who know thousands of dozens of others, likewise situated and possessed of a like belief. It is the same way in this yarn about increased wages. There are four occupations represented in my family, and I know that in every one of them there has been a continual decline in wages, in the number of working days, and an increase only in the intensification of labor among my friends, that the same holds good of their occupations. Why, the newspapers informed us not long ago that sixty thousand steel and iron workers had to accept a reduction in every one of the departments in the steel and iron industry; the reduction for puddlers being from \$4 to \$3 a ton, or twenty-five per cent. And this in an industry in which the greatest so-called prosperity and plenitude of employment has prevailed. Then, we have read of wholesale reductions in the sugar mills, the textile mills; of the large strikes against declining wages, like the miners, and yet the workmen continue to believe this yarn about better wages. The fact is, that every individual worker is inclined to believe his case exceptional.

"He thinks his trade is 'up against luck,' and he is, therefore, vastly gulled into the belief that the rest of the working class is enjoying all the good things which he misses. Now, I think this workman is not an exception, but a type. His condition is not an individual one, but one that is typical of the working class. The fact that we are able to enter the world market, and compete successfully with so-called 'foreign pauper labor' shows conclusively that the whole wage working class of this country has economically deteriorated. This is demonstrated by the fact that those industries that have been most successful in that competition are the ones that have suffered the greatest wage reduction. Take the iron and steel industry, for instance. I told you how the sixty thousand workers in the iron and steel industry had to submit to reductions, some as high as twenty-five per cent. Just think, in order to secure the world markets, one quarter of the wages of these men had to be lopped off. This is equally true of other industries successful abroad. American coal is supreme abroad, but at what cost to our miners their strike too clearly tells. And so on down the list. These are irrefutable facts—these are facts so widespread, so broadcast and international in their operations, involving so many of the working class, that the man who in illudens curses his trade, and damns his wage reductions as a case of individual hard luck is a fool, incapable of a comprehensive view of modern industrial conditions. Any workman who sticks his hands into his empty pockets, or reads of the daily suicides of the destitute, and then believes the stories of large bank deposits by the working class—bank deposits owned by the middle class and the capitalists—and the yarns of the Republicans, is worthy of ridicule and abuse."

The DAILY PEOPLE representative gave his cordial assent to all this, and then told his friend that a belief in the ability of affairs was equally as foolish and worthy of ridicule and abuse. He pointed out that the Democrats would pursue the same course if elected. This was proven by the fact that the present strong navy, which makes this foreign policy of the Republicans so certain of fulfillment, was first begun under the far-sighted direction of Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of War, under Cleveland, during his first administration. It was also evident from the fact that, despite their so-called "Bryan Clause," which is a pre-election bluff, the Republican plutocrats did not fear Bryan, for they are continuing their work of forming new companies, creating new combinations, and pushing capitalism when and wherever possible, as the "Prosperity Items" column of the DAILY PEOPLE, for the past few weeks, shows. To place any more confidence in the disfranchisers of the Southern negroes and their "free people in the Philippines" story, than in the "workmen's bank deposits" story of the Republicans, was as truly idiotic and incomprehensible as is a belief in

any of the things cited by the representative's friend. Capitalists are both Democrat and Republican. Both thrive on unpaid labor. To believe that either or both will end the system by which this is possible, is to believe that man is in favor of destroying vegetation and all the other natural sources by which he lives. This is certainly folly. And so is a workman's belief that either will help him. He must rely upon himself and his class. He must not believe the stories that either of the parasites on the back of labor tells him. He must join his own political party, the Socialist Labor Party and none other, as that is the party which tells no stories, but recites facts. Facts that have seared themselves on the hearts and minds of the workers; that compose the history of their bitter struggles, and that are happening in their daily and individual lives. "An end to all stories; to work for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Republic!" So concluded the DAILY PEOPLE representative, after which he and his friend parted.

## PRaise for a Faithful Servant.

Capitalist Commendation of a Traitor to the Working Class.

"We have already, and at considerable length, called attention to the good work that was being done in industrial France by M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, and we have unhesitatingly praised the efforts of this man, who has been able to apply to the Government of France certain beneficial principles of Socialism, without arousing the ire of the bourgeoisie, and which, simply because he applied them in a legal manner, have caused him to be ostracized by the DANGEROUS ELEMENTS OF HIS OWN PARTY," led by the revolutionaire, Guesde, "New York Times," October 25.

The above extract from a "Times" editorial is written in the same vein of commendation as scores of others from capitalist papers. The "Times" is one of the ultra-capitalistic organs. It never mistakes foes for friends. In this case the instinct of the capitalist class is not at fault. Millerand has proved himself to be what the "wicked" Socialists of the Socialist Labor Party of France charged him with being, a traitor to the working class, and a faithful servant to the capitalist class.

The "certain beneficial principles of Socialism" which Millerand has applied have resulted in the massacre of French workmen in Martinique and Creusot. That such "beneficial principles" should be highly acceptable to the ruling class, and should not arouse "the ire of the bourgeoisie" is easy to understand. It is for the upholding of just these same "beneficial principles" that the capitalist class in all lands is fighting so hard to-day. It is also easy to understand how delighted the Capitalists are to see a "Socialist" take a leading part in the work of shooting these "beneficial principles" into the wage workers.

The growth of the Socialist movement is the one danger which menaces international Capitalism. The "Red Spectre" stalks like a nightmare through the dreams of the capitalists in Europe and America. Having failed to suppress it by force, they seek now to discredit it in the eyes of the working class by identifying it with the crimes committed by the ruling class against the wage slaves. This is what is meant by the laceration of Millerand by the leading capitalist papers.

The Socialist Labor Party in all countries where there is a Socialist Labor Party, is the political organization of the working class. From its very nature it is revolutionary. It is in the political field for the sole purpose of annihilating the capitalist class, and organizing the Socialist Republic. Millerand is not a Socialist; he is a henchman of capitalism, and as such is guilty of the murder of the French wage slaves shot during his term of office in the French Cabinet.

We have our Millerands in America. —the Debs or Kangaroo Social Democracy. They exploit the well-meaning, but unclear working class voters in order to secure political power, which they use to build armories, and strengthen the hands of the rulers. Here, too, the capitalist press praises these traitors and condemns the "wicked" Socialists. But the stupid scheme of saddling on the Socialist movement the actions of such traitors will fail here as it does in France. In both countries the stage where a Bismarck can suppress or the crook-freak can side-track.

Millerandism, Careyism, Kangarooism, and Debsism spell the same thing in every land: treason to the working class. Hence it is "unhesitatingly praised" by the organs of the robber class.

The Socialist Labor Party in all lands battles for the interests of the working class, hence, it is denounced, as the "Times" denounces brave old Guesde, as "dangerous" and "revolutionary."

Proud of its friends, the Socialist movement is also proud of its enemies, and will never hear the robber class address it in the words of praise used to the Millerands: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

## THAT SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

MR. EUGENE V. BREWSTER ITS "INFANT TERRIBLE."

"McKinley Certainly Has the Logical Side, Bryan the Humane and Illogical, and Debs the Impractical!" Says He—What He Says the Others Think.

To the Editor of the "Tribune."—Sir: I ask the courtesy of space in your paper that I may deny a statement that has appeared in most of the newspapers to the effect that I shall vote for and support McKinley and Roosevelt, and to explain my position in regard to the action of the Social Democratic party, in asking me to decline its nomination for attorney-general.

In March, 1900, I wrote an open letter to Mr. Bryan, stating that I could no longer support him on account of his attitude on various important questions, and declared that I favored the Social Democratic party. This party, without my solicitation, did me the honor to nominate me for attorney-general last June, and I accepted. Early in the fall I desired to make public my views on the question of expansion, which views did not agree with my party, and to show the vast superiority of the Republican over the Democratic party and the disaster that would inevitably follow Mr. Bryan's election.

Fearing that the expression of these views would not be thought consistent with my candidacy, although I knew that they were not antagonistic, I sent word to my party offering to withdraw, but I was asked by it to remain on the ticket, and I did so. I then gave public expression of my views from time to time, and did not hesitate to applaud freely the Republican party and to show the errors and weaknesses of Mr. Bryan's economics, believing that I was under no restraint and that it was my duty to tell the plain truth. I had not deserted my party, had not declared for any other party, and had nothing but good words for our principles, party and ticket. My articles, however, conveyed the idea to some that I had actually changed my views and that I was a Republican, and naturally the State committee of my party was requested by these persons to ask me for an explanation. The committee decided to accept my resignation, which it did. I am still morally committed to support the party, and I have in no way indicated that I would support any other party.

I cannot conscientiously support my friend Mr. Bryan, however much I admire him, and my first inclination was to remain silent and not vote at all. I am placed in an extremely embarrassing position. My reason urges me to vote for McKinley, my heart for Bryan and political duty for Debs. McKinley certainly has the logical side of all the great questions Bryan has the humane and illogical and Debs the idealistic though perhaps IMPRACTICAL side. If I thought there was any danger of Mr. Bryan being elected I might feel it my duty to support McKinley, but McKinley's election being assured, I can see no other course for me than to support the ticket of the Social Democracy.

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.  
Brooklyn, October 25, 1900.

## Unhappy Miners.

The coal strike ended, but still there is not joy in the mining region. The men recognise the fact that they capitulated, and that they have so weakened their organization that it will be impossible for them to protest for some time to come. In the meantime the fakirs are happy in the knowledge that they have kept the men, during a critical period, in line, and that it is more than probable the men will continue in line unless the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance breaks the power of the fakir. Each strike which occurs in the coal districts demonstrates the crying necessity which exists for decided action, and for good, strong work on the part of the Socialists.

The Paterson murder is one of cumulative horror, and as fresh details come out it is evident that the four persons arrested were part of an organized gang whose one object was the ruin of women. It is also evident that an attempt will be made to get them off free and that attempt will very probably be successful. The backman, the chief witness, is out on small bail, and the friends of the criminals would find it very easy to run him out of the way. Kerr, who is old in crime, and McAllister, who was the leader in the murder, have both a record. Such men are known before they finally commit some horrible act, but nothing is done to restrain them, because their victims are usually girls of the working class. In the present instance, however, it is to be hoped that all four will be allowed to pass the rest of their lives in an asylum for the criminally insane.

Cleveland, the ex-ward healer, who was elected as a "friend of labor" by the same gang which is trying to elect Bryan, refuses to say which of the Hills he is going to vote for. He knows that it does not matter which is elected, and he realizes that his day of usefulness as a decoy duck is past. He played his part, got his pay and does not care to look on at the rest of the performance.



## A Railroad Who Is "Not" In Politics.

### INTRODUCTION.

The correspondence which follows will doubtless bring to the minds of all an editorial which recently appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE. In that editorial was shown the viciousness of the "non-political" trades union. This is supplemented all along the line. There is not an editor of a labor paper who is not retelling his influence for some party or other. When he can and where he can he tells that influence to the highest bidder. The case in Missouri is not an unusual one. It simply happens that the labor fakir is running on his union record for a job that is larger than the average that falls to the lot of the fakir.

Flory is doubtless aware of the record of the Republican party, and he knows that it has lined up at all times against the working class. In 1882 and 1883 when he took the places of the strikers, in other words performed the very act that the trades unions are supposed to stand against, there was on the largest strike in which the railroads ever figured. They were a power, supposedly, and they threw that power against the solid, united front of capitalism. They were beaten back, and when they counted their dead the number reached one hundred. The wounded numbered three times as much, because the soldiers shot to kill. Now we find a man who has been through that, who saw the whole strike, who has seen the many strikes since then, coming to the working class and asking for votes to elect a party which was responsible for such slaughter, and which would to-day be willing to go even deeper.

We find with him the non-political trades unionist, sulking up to stab his class, and then winking and fawning when he is dragged to light. The letters speak for themselves.

### CONFRONTED WITH HIS GUILT

To F. L. RONEMUS.

Grand Secretary, B. R. C. of A.  
Dear Sir and Brother—In the October number of the "Journal" is an article headed: "Help Unionism at the Ballot Box," signed Nat. G. Eaton, G. V. C. C., also National Organizer of the Brotherhood. From the position he holds one would naturally suppose him to be well versed on the labor movement and know it down to the very point. He is engaged day after day in organizing them into a body for their protection against the greedy capitalist class, teaching (or pretending to teach) them their rights. Now what is the crime that our Vice-Chief is guilty of? He goes to the convention, draws up a constitution prohibiting any partisan politics in the union, in fact excludes all politics, and now he comes out performing the acrobatic act of straddling both old corrupt, capitalist, labor skinning, labor defeating, parties. Can you tell the rank and file of the railway carmen what position is offered you by these capitalist parties for betraying them to the ranks of the capitalist parties? Is Powderly's gain labor commissioner? Will you kindly tell us of your ambitious dreams? The rank and file has noticed your ambition for some time in the past, but thought it was within the ranks of labor, but is it possible that it is in the ranks of capitalism?

There are three parties in the field, and each of these classes has a political representative in the field. The first is the Republican party representing the interests of the great capitalist class, which is evidenced by the legislation passed every day by that class. And is represented by Mr. McKinley, the man who sent the military to murder the miners in the Bull Pen of Idaho. Next we have the Democrats, the party of the middle class. This class is engaged in passing legislation for the small producers and the small farmers. This is evidenced by the way they cried for free silver, so as to enable the small farmer to lift the burden of mortgage from their shoulders, and this year by crying anti-trust so as to enable the small mercantile class to compete with the large concerns, but never once have these parties, either of them, taken any note of the wage earners. This free silver party is the party which had its governor send the troops to the scene of the strike at Warden, Idaho, to assist our plutocrats, the Republicans, in doing the dirty work of murdering the striking miners, striking against one of the greatest trusts.

We have a third party, and that party is the party of the proletariat, the working class; this party is the Socialist Labor Party, which is the only party that has true union men on their ticket, because they stand not bribed, but for the abolition of capitalism and wage slavery and therefore for the emancipation of the working class.

Hereafter, Brother Eaton, inform yourself of your class interests before you act in politics, learn what your friends, the capitalist parties, have done for the workers, and find out how this Democratic governor was elected that shot down the strikers at Warden. Just like the men whom you are heading for on union cards. You say the politicians have at last come to regard the railroad vote. They certainly must be smiling at their success in blinding the workers by throwing out a bone and capturing the whole. Mark you, there is no difference between the Republican or the Democratic parties, both are engaged in taking from the worker the product of his labor and pay him back a small portion in wages.

Now naturally by your words I would have to put you down as the enemy of the working class, inasmuch as you are trying to induce the workers to vote against their own interest by voting for the Dem-Rep parties and for one-fourth of the product of their toil instead of the Socialist Labor Party which would give them the full product of their toil through the Co-operative Commonwealth. Be he who he will, so long as he favors and works for the continuation of the capitalist system and the exploitation of the working class, whether he be an organizer, a Grand V., he must uphold true unionism, that is: to the worker belongs the results of his labor; if otherwise, he is labor's enemy, and as I belong to the labor army, he is my enemy. Brother, you had better be a scab on the industrial field than on the political. Hoping you will be able to see the error of your way, I have the esteemed honor of ascribing myself,

Yours for the emancipation of the working class,

L. A. DUNKELBERGER.  
Roanoke, Va. Old Hickory, 168.

### HE TRIES TO DODGE.

L. A. Dunkelberger, Recording Secretary, Old Hickory Lodge No. 168, Roanoke, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother—Yours of October 10th duly received with communication which I herewith return, but not for the reason that my political affiliations would not permit me to publish it. I am really in sympathy with the Socialist party and am not altogether silent in my community, though, as you must know, my occupation keeps me practically a prisoner that I cannot take as active a part as I otherwise would. But as I am first and above everything else for my Brotherhood, and believing that at present it would be bad taste to allow anything political to appear in our official journal, I respectfully submit to your own better judgment the belief that nothing can be gained by the publication of your communication, while much can be lost by creating hard feelings on the part of Brother Eaton and his friends. Now, I realize the just rebuke that you can administer to me by declaring that I have favored Brother Eaton in allowing his article to appear in print, and I certainly would have refused to have given it space had I taken a second thought, as I now fully realize that as I have violated Article 10 of Section 11 in the Grand Lodge Constitution by suggesting the membership supporting any political candidate whatever, but when you consider that here in Missouri the S. L. P. are practically out of the fight (even though the principles are well advocated by a small portion of the voters) and that there is a bitter fight between the Democrat and Republican candidates, one or the other of whom is sure to be elected, I believe Brother Eaton was earnestly doing what he thought to be right and proper. While I do not protect him for his violating of the section of constitution referred to, it is a well known fact that Brother Flory is a union man, and Brother Eaton, being somewhat enthusiastic, let his better judgment get lost, and I may have done the same by allowing his suggestion to be published. Therefore, I believe you will agree with me that no good could now come by antagonizing Eaton, while the harmony of the membership would no doubt be considerably disturbed. I will have occasion to editorially refer to these matters and will give due notice that no partisan politics of any nature will ever again be admitted to the columns of the "Journal" while I am in charge.

I will say that your article is not the only one that Eaton's communication has brought to the "Journal" in protest. I have one from East St. Louis, which screeches him beautifully, but without entering into any political discussion, but emphatically protests against his methods. I think I can publish this article by paring it down somewhat which will be quite as much as Brother Eaton will be able to bear. Your article is a much better written article than the one in question, but is of a nature that cannot be termed political, as I now protest against any political discussion through the "Journal." I have also another one from Moberly, Mo., which I will have to refuse, at least in part, on account of its advocating the election of Dockery instead of Flory for governor of Missouri. If I have offended by admitting Brother Eaton's article, I believe I am justified in making amends by not further offending by allowing serious political discussions to be published that would cause dissensions. Our Brotherhood is progressing nicely, and I trust it will continue along the same line until we can show what the carmen can accomplish through organization.

I regret that I may have offended you in returning your communication, but think that you will agree with me that it would not be for the best interests of the order to publish it. I will not allow any more references to any partisan political aspirant for office in any way, and hope my course will be approved by you. I would be very much pleased to have a communication from you on the good of the order, or, in fact, anything except what might be of such a nature as to cause dissension between any portion of our members.

FRANK L. RONEMUS.

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 21, 1900.  
Mr. E. L. Roneumus, Grand Secretary  
B. R. C. of A., Editor Official Journal,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir—Your argument in defense of Pure and Simple Fakirism has been duly received and carefully read (I assure you) by one who is in the labor movement, not to collect dues and ride over the country accompanied by his "better-half" at the expense of the workers by one who is honest enough to stand for what he knows is right, and stands there regardless of income. You say you are in sympathy with the Socialist movement.

We Socialists know how you are in sympathy, full well do you know that if the Socialists got in power you would lose your fat salary. In other words you know that then some good would be accomplished and your A. F. of L. rotten tactics would be laid on the shelf or thrown into the garbage barrel. I have been in the labor movement from top to bottom and know it. I am at present (but thank goodness not many weeks longer) secretary of my local, secretary of the C. T. and L. Co., and secretary of the State Federation. I KNOW whereof I speak. You fakirs about no politics in the union (meaning no Socialist politics in the union) which is evidenced by the fact that when capitalist politics were presented to the "Journal" they were printed in bold type and when Socialist politics were presented in argument to defeat the stand taken by the benchmen of the capitalists they were turned back as unconstitutional, but that is right my simple pure friend, do thy duty to thy capitalist class of which thou art a part. Stand true to thy position when thrones and principalities, when capitalist governments are trembling under the apprehension that the workers will at last see true light. Be sure that you make the right selection, or possibly better, as fakirs generally do, choose both parties, so ye will be sure of success in after life.

It was no surprise that my communication was returned as will be proved by the fact the arrangements were already made for the publication of the same in case they were returned, and rest assured that it will be read by many thousands more workers, also the letters bearing upon the subject, than would have read same had it been published in your "Journal." You have simply taken the responsibility from Bro. Eaton and placed it upon yourself. You are guilty and your conscience tells you so of treason to the working class; and you yourself must also be aspiring for a bowl of the soup at the capitalistish dish out.

You say the brothers hold a card in their unions. So did Steinberger, the Bull Pen builder. So did President McKinley, who sent the troops to guard the Bull Pen. So did Kennedy who decided in favor of the Standard Oil Company. So did Gumpers, that beautiful Gumpers, but still we had the Bull Pen, had the Cow Pen promised, and Mike Devine murdered, a hero for true principles. And now Brother Roneumus also holds a card, and he, too, is aiding the capitalist parties by trying to get them back into power to enable them to build more Bull Pens and also possible Cow Pens which were promised.

We "wicked Socialists" will do no harm, we respect thee not enough to remain with thee much longer. We'll do what we know that the pure and simpler is intended to sidetrack the workers from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as was admitted by Senator Perkins of California, when in the debate on the commission (Labor) he arose and said this is how the workers are organizing and read to the astonishment of the capitalist politicians the declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

We will organize the workers to win and not be slaughtered. We will teach them their interests, which will naturally antagonize yours. We will turn their backs on you and slavery, and will show them, and lead them to light and freedom. Your race is run. With the next industrial depression, comes the downfall of your simple unions and you will again have the pleasure of enjoying some of the dignity of labor. We Socialists as you admitted yourself, and as has been admitted by many state and city councils, have been grand organizers, and in the words of one of our city fakirs, "If you leave us you will cripple the movement." After you have worked your downfall we will permit you to hold our empty shell. We no longer bore from within, but are now crushing from without. Rest assured we fear thee not. The workers will see the light ere long.

High dues, labels, strikes and Bull Pens.

To us workers hath no charms;

Neither do we want the Cow Pens.

Forward Socialist Trade Alliance.

With supreme contempt for cowards, and utter contempt for labor fakirs, hailing the dawn of the emancipation of the workers, and the utter defeat of all misleaders; looking forward when many men will be at the head of the American movement, and "The Sovereigns" receive their reward, when only will the proletariat march to victory—with all the dignity of an honest man I ascribe myself, yours for slavery but mine for the emancipation of the working class.

L. A. DUNKELBERGER.

**MALLONEY & REMMEL**  
Souvenir Buttons.

We have obtained a few large campaign buttons of Malloney and Remmel. They are twice the size of the buttons we have been sending out. The design is very attractive. The background is red, as on the smaller buttons. The pictures of Malloney and Remmel appear in white discs, with the Arm and Hammer above, and the letters "S. L. P." in large type beneath. They are excellent mementoes for the campaign.

40 Cents a Dozen.  
\$3.00 a Hundred.

The campaign of 1900 has been conducted under circumstances that will make it historic. These large campaign buttons will make excellent souvenirs to give or show to your children. One of these days, when the crimson banner of the Socialists, Republic is defiantly hung to the breeze.

New York Labor News Co.,  
2-8 NEW READE STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY.

## POLITICS IN OHIO.

### AS THEY WARM UP, ISHMAELITES FALL OUT OVER SPOILS.

#### Middle-of-the-Roaders Used by Republicans—Steinberger Rounds Up Debs Democracy for Republican Committee—Paid for By Dick.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—That the political situation in this State is rather mixed is proven by a series of events now happening. That the State is considered "close" by both Republicans and Democrats cannot be denied. The Democrats are exerting all their power to roll up a good vote for the trust-owner's candidate, Bryan, while the Republicans are straining every nerve to carry the State for the other trust candidate, McKinley. Such being the case, the Ishmaelites of politics, those who hang on the outskirts of the battle and fight for both sides when paid, are reaping a harvest.

Ishmaelites sometimes fall out over the division of the spoils. The chief Ishmaelite will as readily rob the private as he will those for whom he works. Because of readiness to skin his fellows displayed by one of the leading lights of Ishmael trouble is brewing and the pot is boiling over. In the "Enquirer" of last week the following too true tale was unfolded:

Debs was here, the "only" Debs, and his coming was heralded by the Republican newspapers in type that they who ran might read. Such type in such places costs money, considerable money. Where did it come from? was the question asked on all sides. Again Debs has confined his ministrations to the close States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with a dash into Kentucky and Missouri, as a chaser. Why this was thus was not understood until the falling out referred to happened. The story, as told by the "Enquirer" is as follows, stripped of the usual "Enquirer" verbiage:

A certain Abraham Steinberger, of Mississippi and Cincinnati, appears upon the scene, and after working up the middle of the roaders Populist ticket for Mr. Dick of the Republican State Committee, securing for him enough signatures to certify the nomination of a Pop ticket, turned his attention to the Debs party. The "Enquirer" publishes documents proving its case against Steinberger, and proceeds to show how Mr. Steinberger also used the Social Democratic party for Mr. Dick of the Republican party. As follows:

"Now there is another story growing out of this same difficulty among the Middle-of-the-Roaders. Several weeks ago the active and energetic Mr. Steinberger asked Mr. Hart to bring President Klein, of the Young Men's Social Democratic League, to the Galt House. Mr. Klein is a young man who is sometimes a salesman, sometimes an insurance agent and sometimes a Social Democratic agitator. Mr. Hart and Mr. Klein are friends, associates and kindred spirits in reform politics. The National Young Men's Social Democratic League, of which Mr. Klein is president, was organized in Cincinnati last July. The chief adviser of both State Chairman Hart, of the Middle-of-the-Roaders, and of President Klein, of the Social Democratic League, is Leo Block, a clothing cutter employed by Feder, Silberberg & Co. Curiously enough, he is not active in either Populism or Social Democracy. He is simply a consulting expert, so to speak, in reform politics. Both Chairman Hart and President Klein say that he is a great man in making any kind of a deal.

"They rely much upon his acumen, and should they decide to form a Democratic National Committee of what they know about transactions in which Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee figures, they declare that all negotiations must be carried on through or with Mr. Block. But to resume the thread of the second narrative. Mr. Hart introduced Mr. Klein to Mr. Steinberger at the Galt House. Mr. Steinberger said that the chief purpose of the Social Democratic League, as he understood it, was the same as that of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists—to kill Bryan off. He proposed that Mr. Klein should make a tour of the State with him. Mr. Klein was to arrange Social Democratic meetings, select Social Democratic candidates for Congress and in every way help the noble cause along. Mr. Steinberger simultaneously was to do the same thing among the Populists. Mr. Steinberger, though a poor man, agreed to pay all expenses, hire halls and compensate Mr. Klein handsomely for his trouble. Mr. Klein accepted the proposition without a moment's hesitation. On September 23, Mr. Klein and Mr. Steinberger started on their great mission, beginning the work at Toledo. Mr. Steinberger told Mr. Klein that he would contribute liberally to the local campaign funds of the Social Democrats, as they traveled along. At Toledo, Mr. Klein, after a careful investigation reported to Mr. Steinberger that while the Social Democrats were in need of money and could accomplish a great deal with a comparatively small sum, they were too loyal to accept assistance from any hand than that of their beloved president. Mr. Klein said that he had argued with them earnestly and endeavored to show them the error of their attitude in a time of actual financial stress, but they were adamant. 'We take the money from you or we do not take it all,' they said. 'Even though the party suffers for the time being we shall have the proud knowledge that we have not sacrificed the sacred principle of loyalty to our president and leader.'

"Mr. Klein, therefore, was compelled to request Mr. Steinberger to respect this delicacy of sentiment among the Social Democrats, but he would oblige Mr. Steinberger willingly by taking charge of any contributions he might care to make to Social Democratic campaign funds and personally conveying them to the proper parties. After this explanation, Mr. Steinberger made an evasive answer and apparently allowed the subject to slip his mind. From that moment Mr. Klein suspected that Steinberger's motives might lie open to serious question. He had in fact felt a certain distrust when Steinberger registered at the hotel as 'A. Brown.'

"From Toledo Mr. Klein and Steinberger went to Cleveland where they stayed at the Forest City Hotel. Here again the subject of campaign fund contribution was brought up, this time by Mr. Klein himself. Mr. Klein said that in Cleveland also he had found that the Social Democracy would accept money from no one but their president. Mr. Klein's suspicions concerning Steinberger's motives were much strengthened here. Steinberger completely evaded the question of campaign contributions.

At Cleveland, Steinberger told Mr. Klein that he wanted the Social Democrats to have Debs meetings at Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati. Mr. Klein consequently telegraphed Mr. Debs and arranged for his recent meetings at Toledo and Cincinnati. MR. STEINBERGER PAID ALL THE EXPENSES OF THE GATHERINGS.

"From Cleveland Steinberger came directly to Cincinnati. He gave Mr. Klein \$7, and told him to stay in Columbus a couple of weeks. Mr. Klein went to the American Hotel in Columbus. His instructions were to launch a Social Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Steinberger was to return and get out a Populist candidate. Mr. Klein's suspicions of Mr. Steinberger's sincerity had grown much stronger—especially since he had been furnished with only \$7 to pay his expenses for the first two weeks of a congressional campaign, which was really not more than half the sum he felt that he needed. He therefore decided to live at the hotel (at the expense of Steinberger), watch developments, and see what could be made out of the situation.

"At the hotel he met H. Lee, a man from Cincinnati, who was employed by Steinberger in Columbus to secure signatures to a Populist petition. Lee is not himself a Populist, but a Social Democrat. He warned Mr. Klein against Steinberger. 'I tell you he's rotten,' said Lee to Klein. 'If I didn't owe \$6 board here I would go home and get out of politics. Steinberger is making suckers of all of us.' Mr. Lee gave Mr. Klein an account of his operations in Columbus. Steinberger brought Mr. Lee from Cincinnati and took him to the office of chairman, &c., Dick, of the Republican committee. Chairman, &c., Dick himself instructed Lee how to get signatures, and particularly directed him to certain carriage factories and other large manufacturing establishments. Lee said that he had been at the Neil House for a week with Steinberger, who was registered there as 'A. Brown.' Steinberger had plenty of money, and spent it in riotous living, but wouldn't give Lee a cent more than he earned taking signatures. Lee was compelled on one occasion to apply to Chairman, &c., Dick for money to pay his board. He was given \$6 by that gentleman. A week ago Monday morning Steinberger came back from Cincinnati and brought to the American Hotel a man named C. C. Pomeroy. Steinberger, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Klein nominated him as the Populist candidate for Congress. Pomeroy hesitated about running. 'This isn't any kind of a nomination,' said he, 'and I ain't got any decent clothes and can't make a speech anyway.'

"That's all right," said Steinberger. 'In six hours we can get signatures enough at three cents apiece to put you on the ballot. I'll buy you a suit of clothes and we'll hire halls so you won't have to speak outdoors. I'll pay all the expenses and you've got to run in the interest of the party.'

"Mr. Pomeroy thereupon consented to become a candidate for Representative in Congress.

"After the adjournment of the convention which nominated Pomeroy Mr. Klein secretly followed Steinberger when that person left the hotel. Steinberger went almost directly to the office of Chairman, &c., Dick. Mr. Klein had become very much dissatisfied by Wednesday, and in addition had run up a hotel bill of \$3.80, which, upon investigation, he had learned was charged personally to him and not to Steinberger. He therefore confronted Steinberger and said: 'I will no longer stand this. I have torn my hat, I have broken my specs and I have torn my shirt. I want compensation and I want to go home. I can in Cincinnati earn \$15 a week, where I will go to make money.'

"I will give you \$10 a week to work for me," said Steinberger. 'You go wherever you haven't got a candidate for Congress and get one out. You go to Toledo, and if your candidate there hasn't got enough signatures on his petition you pay for them and get his name on the ballot. For this I will give you \$10 a week.'

"And what do I get for this damage? For this torn hat and these broken specs and this torn shirt?"

"That I will pay for, too."

"When will you pay?"

"After I get some more money."

"And now?"

"Now I will give you \$5."

"That was enough to determine Mr. Klein as to the course he would pursue. He finally took his departure for Cincinnati, agreeing to stop off at Dayton and look up a Social Democratic candidate there. He did stop off, but he warned all Social Democrats against Steinberger. As soon as he reached Cincinnati he sent warning by mail to Social Democrats all over the State.

"On Thursday morning a week ago Mr. Klein met Steinberger in the postoffice.

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(Continued on page 3.)

## A Review of the Coal Miners' Strike.

The strike of miners in the anthracite region is over. The men have lost. The operators have won. By the time this review is read the fakir leaders of the United Mine Workers will have packed their grips and departed from the anthracite valley of Pennsylvania, leaving behind a story that when put together and written will be a story of capitalism and its methods that will be as complete an exposition of how capitalism uses everything from the honor of women down to bullets and the church to assist it in its purposes. As correctly as that story can now be written, it is written here. As time goes on, the facts brought to light by its light will simply clinch the facts herein given.

All things were used to accomplish a certain three-headed purpose. First, to wipe out the smaller operators so that the trust might have unlimited command of the mines and their output. Second, to make political capital for the Republican party. Third, to bring the growing dissatisfaction of the miners and their growing spirit of class consciousness under the benign influence of the operators union—the United Mine Workers—so that their discontent might be smashed against the wall of despair and their class consciousness destroyed.

It takes clearness of vision to see through such a strike as the one just ended. Clearness of vision to observe and note the various sign posts marking the line of march taken by capitalism through the strike. But with the clearness derived from a knowledge of capitalism, gained from a study of social economics, all happenings under capitalism become as an open book.

### STRUGGLE OF OWNERS.

For years in the anthracite region there has gone on a struggle between the little mine owner and the large mine owner. The one to save himself; the other to secure control of the entire output of anthracite coal and get rid of an annoyance and a nuisance, the small mine owner. In this struggle the latter have been able to work at a decided advantage, owing to their control of the coal carrying railroads. But always off against that power has stood the ability of the other capitalists to build competing lines to the coast, whenever the point should be reached when the building of such a road would pay, owing to the exactions of the trust. Many a shrewd financier, desiring to emulate Jay Gould, has threatened to build a railroad and use it as a sandbag with which to sandbag the roads already in existence into paying him his price.

And this threat was possible of execution so long as there were so-called "independent" mines in operation, or to be had. The tricks used by the large companies to discourage the smaller operators, such as having their railroads refuse them cars on various subterfuges, were not sufficient to check them altogether. There was always the danger of another band of capitalist highwaymen taking the risk of competing with them so long as there were coal fields to be had. That danger must be removed or minimized.

### STRIKE INEVITABLE.

Ever since the last great strike, which was an utter rout for the men, the miners have been chafing under the miserable conditions they were compelled to accept. The company store was the chief of the evils they objected to. In 1877 such stores were declared by law outlawed and abolished. But the law never was enforced, because in every instance those having the ability to enforce it, the State officials, were either Republican or Democratic owners of mines, or their paid employees. Another thing to which they objected was the use of the blacklist, a relic of the great strike of '78, which was also made criminal by law. Also the miners desired the enforcement of the law compelling semi-monthly payments of wages, the establishment of the check-weighman system, whereby the miner could have a voice in the weighing of the coal he mined; all of which laws were ignored, or when tested declared unconstitutional by some judge. They also desired the abolition of the system of compelling them to live in the houses owned by the company for whom they worked; the doing away with the working of mere boys in the mines and of children in the breakers, but above all they wanted more money for the work they did.

For years this discontent had been growing and taking shape in sporadic and isolated strikes, such as the one at Lattimer, where over forty miners were shot down like dogs—all of which tended not to deter the men, but rather to show them the necessity of a general strike in the whole anthracite region. That idea has been prevalent for the last twenty-four years, and has grown in intensity every year, until with the ending of last and the beginning of this year, two years of fairly continuous work, the idea had permeated the minds of practically all the miners of the region. Because of these things and the ostensibly favorable outlook, the miners in the anthracite region would have struck if the United Mine Workers had never existed.

The operators were kept informed of the mutterings of the men and their awakening spirit by the spies they use for that purpose. They knew better than the miners themselves how certain it was that a strike would take place—knew it was inevitable. Knowing that they decided to USE the strike. To properly use it they had to be able to control the men.

### UNITED MINE WORKERS.

The United Mine Workers Union is an organization organized in the bituminous field by the owners of the mines, prominent among whom is Marcus A. Hanna, for the purpose of preventing a real organization of the miners. Its officers are, according to Hanna himself,

Hanna's "labor lieutenants." When after the strike of 1897, the U. M. W. entered into an agreement with the operators to the effect that no miner could work in one of their mines unless he was a member of the U. M. W. and that the bosses would act as electors for the union; that is, instead of the miner paying his dues at a meeting of the men, to the financial secretary of the union, the union dues would be withheld from his pay and paid over BY THE BOSS, to the officials of the U. M. W.—and several other "elections" were made to the fakirs; this was much boasting of a "glorious victory." What that "victory" meant is the miners can best be learned from the fact that all the men gained was a raise in the price of everything they bought at the same old company store, also an increase in the rent they pay for the company hut in which



BY JOSEPH F. MALLONEY.

The history of the Republican party, especially during the past twenty years, has been one unbroken series of endeavors to intrench the capitalist class

(Continued from page 2.)

## POLITICS IN OHIO.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. Send when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

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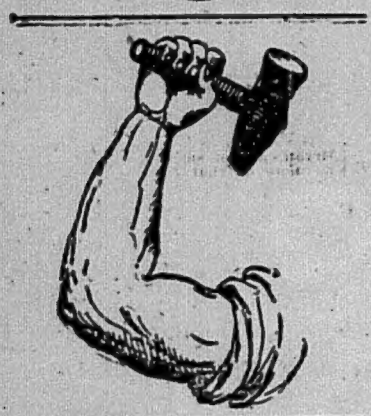
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In 1898 (Presidential)..... 2,069  
In 1899..... 18,531  
In 1900 (Presidential)..... 21,157  
In 1894..... 36,138  
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564  
In 1898..... 82,204  
In 1899..... 85,231



For President,  
**JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,**  
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,  
**VALENTINE REMMEL,**  
of Pennsylvania.

The Socialist Labor Party is the child of  
conflict, and the progress of the race is the  
reward we receive for its battles.

## THERE IS A LIMIT.

"The American workmen will not  
starve in the midst of the abundance  
created by their labor."—Charles H.  
Corregan, Socialist Labor Party Can-  
didate for Governor of New York.

Men were hungry, badly clad and shel-  
terless under feudalism and chattel  
slavery because they could not produce  
sufficient food and clothes and build  
enough houses to provide these things  
for all. The tool was primitive and  
ineffective; famine could devastate the  
people in one community, while plenty  
was smiling on a near by people, owing  
to the lack of speedy communication. In  
the face of these conditions men were  
forced either to starve or move. And  
when they moved it was generally into  
the land where the inhabitants were not  
so badly off, and raffled the iron dice  
with them to decide who should eat.

Today, however, we are confronted  
with different conditions. The tool has  
developed into the giant machinery of  
production; the most distant countries  
are more closely connected to-day than  
were contiguous countries in Europe under  
feudalism; food, clothing and shelter can  
be and are produced in such quantities that  
no human being need go without. To-  
day, the misery of the people is due  
to this very abundance. Men starve  
because there is too much food produced;  
they wear rags because they have made  
too much cloth; they have no shelter be-  
cause they have built too many houses.  
Famine under the capitalistic system is  
caused by over abundance.

The American working class comprises  
75 per cent. of the American people, and  
it owns less than three per cent. of the  
national wealth. They produce all the  
wealth and in return receive less than  
one-fifth. This renders it utterly im-  
possible for them to buy back the wealth  
their labor has produced. As they are  
the great consuming class it follows that  
the goods produced by them and owned  
by the capitalists must pile up in the  
hands of the latter and produce panics;  
panics mean intensified misery and star-  
vation for the workers. Either the cap-  
italists must find some way of disposing  
of the four-fifths they take from the  
workers and keep the latter at work, or  
face the question: "Will the American  
people starve in the midst of plenty?"

They will not. The land of the United  
States was won by the Revolutionary  
Fathers and left as a heritage for the  
people. The working class has produced  
the magnificent machinery with which all  
their wants can be supplied. They have  
the power to take possession of the land  
and machinery at the ballot box. To  
expect that they will calmly submit to  
destruction in order to perpetuate the  
capitalist system is to expect a miracle.  
No matter what legal quibble may be

advanced, the American people will not  
permit the ruling class to starve them.  
The Socialist Labor Party points out  
and advocates a way in which the danger  
of a panic would be eliminated. This  
course the working class is bound to take  
eventually. The means of life must be-  
come public property. The tricks of the  
politicians may avail in ordinary times,  
but the stern slaters, hunger and cold,  
have a way of upsetting the frail fences  
built by shallow schemers.

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## A REAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

It is clearly the interest of all wage-  
earners to oppose imperialism, root  
and branch, and if they have any  
doubt on the subject, let them consider  
the cotton operatives of Egypt.

Mr. Crosby, of the anti-imperialistic  
league has issued a small leaflet in which  
the above appears. The arguments in  
it are drawn mostly from the cotton in-  
dustry of Egypt, and Crosby points out  
the fact that the prevailing wage is about  
twenty cents a day. The industry is  
unimportant, because the absence of coal  
makes it impossible to carry manufactur-  
ing on at a profit. The abundance of  
coal in and near the Philippines would  
change this aspect of affairs, and our  
mills and factories would migrate thither.

While these statements are undoubt-  
edly true, the most important fact of all  
is overlooked. The waiting millions of  
Asia and of the Pacific Islands are as  
nothing compared with the development  
of the machine and the organization of  
industry. We shall admit that they are  
a menace at the present time, but they  
are a menace, not through their numbers,  
not because they differ from us in race,  
in language and dress, but because they  
are a new field of labor power. They  
can be used only by the present capitalist  
system. The embryonic capitalist of  
one hundred years ago was no more  
humane and no more patriotic than his  
descendant of to-day. He was just as  
eager for profits, and just as unscrupu-  
lous in obtaining them. He did not ob-  
tain them in the same measure, because  
the state of industry would not permit  
it. He would have exploited the Asiatic,  
but he had not the means. It is only  
when, through the development of ma-  
chinery and the organization of industry  
the capitalist is forced constantly to cut  
his own throat that he reaches out and  
employs the barbarian.

Then again there is another element  
that Crosby overlooks, or else is not  
honest enough to admit. That is the  
fact that the only "pauper labor" in the  
world to-day is the machine. It varies  
alone in its increasing power. It gives  
its possessor ever greater control. It also  
indicts upon those who must have ac-  
cess to it, but who do not own it, misery  
such as no period in the world's history  
ever witnessed in a like measure. These  
combined facts; the necessity of access  
to virgin fields of labor and the tendency  
of machinery and organization at home  
to drive down the price of labor, are  
responsible for the movement that  
Crosby tries to cry down.

While he cries it down, he defends its  
cause. He would hold off an inevitable  
result, and, like the cringing, fawning,  
governing class with which he affiliates,  
he would still use the results of capital-  
ism, and would so restrict them that  
many more, and much more tyrannous  
masters would be given to the working  
class. It may not be amiss to express  
the machine question in theological  
language. The machine is unlike man.  
It was not "conceived in sin." It "fell"  
because of the company into whose hands  
it was placed. Its "redemption" can  
only be accomplished by taking it out of  
those hands, and placing it in the hands  
of the people who use the machine.

Crosby overlooks all the real points in  
the matter, and he tries to argue on  
safe ground by holding up a few of the  
effects of "expansion." Those effects  
of expansion are only the effects of cap-  
italism, and in order to do away with  
them, it is necessary to do away with  
capitalism. That is the mission of the  
Socialist Labor Party, and Crosby is  
miles from the conflict when he joins in  
the anti-imperialistic kite flying.

## A. ROBINSON, REPUBLICAN.

Mr. A. Robinson has every right to  
the prize for campaign idio-ry. He is a  
"workingman" and he is a Republican.  
That he says himself. He proves that  
he is many other things by what he  
tries to say. In 1892 he helped elect  
Cleveland. Then he lost his job, and  
for four years his wife and family were  
starving. In 1896 he helped to elect  
McKinley, and at once procured a place  
at \$18 a week. He has a large family,  
but out of the \$18 a week he is sending  
one boy to college and another boy to a  
preparatory school. If Bryan is elected  
those boys will have to leave their  
studies and go to work. From this we  
conclude that the elder boy has not a  
scholarship, and at college it costs at  
least \$350 to get through.

This leaves Mr. Robinson with \$350.  
Then there is a younger boy at a pre-  
paratory—not a public—school, and it  
is safe to assume that he costs at least  
\$150, and at that he is unusually cheap.  
There are other children, and Mr.

Robinson lives in New York, and a New  
York flat that will accommodate several  
persons, unless they literally pig to-  
gether, costs at least \$16 a month, and  
then Mr. Robinson has \$24 left. Again  
he must go into his pockets and dress  
these other children, himself, and his  
wife. Would \$150 buy the outer, the  
inner garments, and the ornaments for  
the hands, head, and feet? It would  
not much more than do that, and then  
there are \$94 left to squander in riotous  
living, in wine suppers, and in oatmeal  
breakfasts. Mr. Robinson's life must  
be one continual round of wanton plea-  
sure, of ease, of luxury, of full dinner  
pailism, and of support for the Repub-  
lican party.

The gentleman calls upon all of his  
fellow workmen to support the Repub-  
lican ticket so that he can keep his  
children at school and college, and can  
continue to support his family. Then it  
is evident that he does all this on \$18  
a week—may all the gods of Olympus  
have mercy on them. He could not  
have saved any money during the Dem-  
ocratic administration, and if he saved  
any during the Republican adminis-  
tration, he must have deprived his family  
of many things, and consequently he  
committed a crime, equalled in magni-  
tude only by the one he is now guilty  
of in asking his fellow workmen to  
vote the Republican ticket.

Then again, he admits he knows  
nothing of free silver, franchise laws,  
or the consent of the governed. He does  
know neither more nor less than his  
fellow men. He knows that he is for  
the stars and stripes, and that he wants  
a hundred cents in his dollar. He is  
also aware that free trade would throw  
many men out of work, and he leaves  
all other questions to be settled by his  
"boys." He also believes that if Mc-  
Kinley is elected "there will not be an  
honest capable man who is willing to  
work who will not be able to find it."

All those things he does not know, and  
he does know. We tell him a few  
things that he should learn. He was  
out of work because he did not own the  
tools of production. His work is un-  
certain and will end because he does  
not now own them. When he says that  
if he can get his children educated they  
will support him and he will never  
have to worry again, he forgets that  
his children must run up against the  
merry mill, and before they support him  
they must first support themselves.  
When he remarks "Why, the workmen  
must elect a President themselves  
if they would," he hits the nail squarely  
on the head. That is what the work-  
men will do, and that President will be  
a member of the Socialist Labor Party.  
When that time comes we shall have no  
Robinsons making fools of themselves  
and their class, and bidding for alms  
like a political mendicant, and crawling  
for sympathy like a man with a mental  
sore toe.

## THE FAKIR BROOD.

Maroushek has been covering himself  
with additional glory. His conduct in  
the strike of the cigar makers has been  
responsible for the horrible iniquities,  
and his trading back and forth from the  
Republican to the Democratic Party has  
done much to keep the unfortunate cigar-  
makers in a weakened state, and to  
deprive them of all power to right them-  
selves. He supported the Republican  
Party, and then he jumped into the  
Democratic Party. When he jumped he  
took with him the blackest record of  
fakirdom, and he has it yet.

A "fellow Bohemian" is running for  
Assemblyman in the Twenty-Sixth on the  
Republican ticket, and the Democrats,  
in order to hold the district, took Maroushek  
up, and after having led the hundreds of  
Bohemian cigar-makers into a hole on the  
economic field, after having starved, mal-  
treated, and swindled them, he is using  
all his influence to lead them into a  
black-hole on the political field. He is  
working day and night in that district.  
He has the money of Tammany Hall be-  
hind him. He has the unscrupulous la-  
bor fakirs, who are open to any man's  
money. But he forgets that there faces  
him the wronged cigar-makers, who are  
to "eat snowballs this winter."

It was formerly his plea that the Bo-  
hemians should vote the Republican  
ticket because of that party's friendship  
for the Bohemian. Now he opposes a  
Bohemian, and he tells the Bohemians  
to vote the Democratic ticket because  
that party is friendly to the Bohemians.  
There is but one course open to the  
workmen: Smash Maroushek. Bring  
down upon his head the Hammer of the  
Socialist Labor Party. When this is  
done, not only is this snake crushed,  
but the possibility of other snakes is for-  
ever ended. The Republican and the  
Democratic parties must be destroyed.  
With them must also be destroyed the  
pestilential pure and simple unions that  
breed the Marousheks, the Princes, and  
the other blood-spattered labor fakirs.

Hear it crashing, dashing, smashing;  
See it spitting; watch it hitting  
Freak and fakir, tool and tyrant, cut-  
ting pathways for the free;  
Always daring, never caring;  
Scab and scoundrel never sparing—  
Clear the gang-way for the Bum-Baw  
of the Fighting S. L. P.

## THE CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

CATS LEAPING OUT OF THE BAG OF A  
CRIME ON LABOR.

Strikers Begin to Talk—Their Interests  
Sacrificed to the Officers or Labor  
Fakirs—The "Settlements" Leave  
Open Shops—The Fakirs Disobey Or-  
ders of the Union.

The cigarmakers' strike that started  
last February in Krebs, Wertheimer &  
Schiffers shop is still technically on.

Each day new facts are being brought  
to light showing beyond the shadow of  
doubt the gross corruption and stupid-  
ity of the labor fakirs in charge of the  
strike.

The salient points in connection with  
that strike will be given in successive  
articles in these columns as fast as the  
facts are gleaned from the strikers them-  
selves, who are beginning to be thor-  
oughly aroused to the bunco game that  
their leaders, the "Organized Scabbery,"  
of the International Union have played  
upon them.

Last February, the Cigarmakers' In-  
ternational Union made a demand on  
Krebs, Wertheimer and Co. to "unionize"  
their shop along the pure and simple, no  
politics in the union line; in other words,  
upon the lines of leaving the rank and  
file of the workers disorganized, and  
placing them at the mercy of the "Or-  
ganized Scabbery" of the labor fakir  
leaders. The firms refused, whereupon  
the 2,500 employees were asked to quit  
work. The majority of them did so. A  
committee, consisting of Adolf Strasser,  
Dan Harris, Maroushek and a couple  
of lesser lights of the "Organized  
Scabbery" brigade waited on Krebs &  
Co., and informed them that they would  
unhinge the shop, and after they were  
through with them they would go after  
every other cigar manufacturer in the  
city.

Krebs immediately called a meeting  
of the principal manufacturers and they  
determined to do as was done in Bos-  
ton a few weeks earlier; viz., as soon  
as the union struck one shop, all the oth-  
ers would lock out their men. Krebs  
made the same argument as was made  
in the Boston affair: "If they beat me,  
they will beat you. Our interests are  
identical. Let us all stand together and  
beat them. This gang of labor leaders  
is no good. They want to pull the suck-  
ers who are working for us into the union  
and they may have lots of duck and  
places for their strike committees, label  
committees and so on, and incidentally  
to blackmail us. Let us lock out the  
dupes and smash the leaders. They will  
only cause us bother. We don't need  
them in our way."

This argument had sufficient weight  
to weld thirteen of the largest cigar-  
manufacturers in New York into one  
solid body. Krebs's shop was struck;  
2,000 cigar makers and packers walked  
out, instantly the other twelve bosses  
locked out their employees to the num-  
ber of 4,000 or more.

For fourteen weeks the strike drifted  
along. Meetings were held almost every  
day in the different strike quarters. The  
men and women on strike, and by the  
way, the women were in a big majority,  
were regaled with "speeches" daily on  
the glories of trades unionism pure and  
simple. "Capital and Labor were brothers,"  
they just had a little difference  
with their big brother, but if they all  
stood together they would win."

In the meantime, the strike com-  
mittee, backed up in its nefarious work by  
the Kangaroo Social Democratic "Volks-  
zeitung," and the Bohemian "Hlas Lidu,"  
lived on the fat of the land. Eighteen  
dollars a week and expenses, sometimes,  
with the chief fakirs, amounting to that  
much more, was their lot, while the un-  
fortunate strikers received four dollars  
through assessments and donations.

At the end of the fourteen-weeks  
Krebs asked for a conference with the  
strikers. He agreed to give the cigar-  
makers an advance of seventy-five cents  
and the packers from ten to twenty-five  
cents, but he refused to recognize the  
union.

This offer was refused, and matters  
drifted along in the usual way for sev-  
eral weeks more, when Krebs made a  
second offer. This time it was \$150  
increase for the cigarmakers and from  
ten to fifty cents for packers. This  
advance was to go into operation in all  
the shops.

The fakirs, looking out only for them-  
selves and ready to sacrifice the interests  
of the men, feared a break in the ranks.  
What the fakirs wanted was the strike  
to continue, so that funds would come in  
and the strike committees could live in  
clover. They sent down to Pfeffer's  
shop, on the Bowery, and secured an ex-  
triker who was unemployed there to come  
and speak to the strikers. He did so,  
and said that he for one, would never go  
back until the union was recognized  
(which was very bold of him, seeing he  
was already in possession of a steady job).  
His hurrah speech won the day for the  
fakirs. The strikers continued to strike.

for the party of Judge Freedman who  
enjoined the strikers, Bennett and the  
rest of the gang.

The desire to maintain this hopeless  
strike for sake of the pickings that  
are in it can well be illustrated by an  
occurrence in one of the Brooklyn unions  
recently. No. 222 Brooklyn Packers  
Union, instructed their delegate, a packer  
named Arrie, to introduce a motion call-  
ing a truce, to introduce a motion call-  
ing the strike off. He returned the fol-  
lowing week and said he did not dare to  
carry out his instructions. The fact was  
that he was in league with the other  
fakirs, and simply ignored his instruc-  
tions, so nothing came of it.

Settlements are claimed to have been  
made in three of the thirteen shops. This  
has been heralded as a victory, but noth-  
ing could be further from the truth.

The three firms, Hilson's, McCoy's and  
Schwartz's, agreed to give a small in-  
crease, but they insisted on maintaining  
open shop, and open shop it is. That is  
to say, any cigarmaker in New York  
can go to work in these shops whether  
he belongs to the International Union  
or not, which were exactly the conditions  
prevailing in Krebs' prior to the strike.

That the strike is hopelessly lost is very  
evident. That the strikers should con-  
tinue to suffer as they do for the benefit  
of a few labor skates is nothing short of  
a crime.

I shall in future articles take up an-  
other phase of this affair as presented  
by another set of strikers.

Roosevelt deplored very strongly any  
attempt to stir up "class strife" in his  
speech at Madison Square. He said that  
it led to the "loss of liberty." The mid-  
dleman Theodore is right. Class strife  
will lead to the loss of the liberty which  
he and the class he stands for enjoy to-  
day: the liberty of beating in the heads  
of workmen with spiked police clubs,  
and shooting them full of lead with mil-  
itary rifles; the liberty to rob the workers  
in the factory and destroy their daugh-  
ters as the working girls in Paterson are  
destroyed. Yes, this kind of liberty will  
be lost. Smashed by the Arm and Ham-  
mer ballot of the Socialist Labor Party.

The coming election will be a great test  
of the power of the working class. The  
vote for the Socialist Labor Party will be  
large and that vote will be of the  
soundest possible character. There is  
another thing more noticeable this year  
than ever before: that is the wild and  
desperate attempts made to interest and  
seduce the "labor vote." There is  
not a capitalist candidate who does not  
bid for it. There is not a "labor" paper  
that is not out for one or the other of  
the capitalist parties. They attempt to  
mask their dastardly work as without  
avail. Not only do we bring the Ham-  
mer of the Socialist Labor Party down  
on their heads, but they themselves are  
successfully pulling down their own struc-  
ture.

The meetings of the Socialist Labor  
Party continue to be the largest and the  
best held in New York. The brass  
bands of the Democrats and Republi-  
cans bring a crowd, but when the speak-  
ers get up the crowd fades away. On  
the contrary, at our meetings we have  
great crowds and hold them sometimes  
for four hours. No other party can du-  
plicate this, because no other party has  
speakers who have anything to say.

## IN CALIFORNIA.

Section Los Angeles, Putting Up a Vig-  
orous Fight.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Section  
Los Angeles county, S. L. P., is carry-  
ing on a vigorous campaign throughout  
the southern part of the State. Comrade  
Holmes, county organizer, spoke at the  
Soldier's Home last week to an audi-  
ence of about 300. The speaker traced  
the industrial development in this coun-  
try from the early days of the Repub-  
lic, when the mass of the people owned  
the means of production, to the present  
rotten-ripe capitalism, with its class  
ownership of the instruments of labor,  
which were used as a means to enslave  
and fleece the mass of the people—the  
working class—who were worked like  
cattle in the mines, on the farms and  
railroads, and in the factories and sweat-  
shops. Even little children (4,500,000  
of them) were kept from the schools  
and used to grind out profits and  
dividends for the capitalist class. This  
class-ownership of the machinery of pro-  
duction was upheld and maintained by  
both the Republican and Democratic  
parties, and although professing friend-  
ship for the worker not one of the rep-  
resentatives of these parties were ever  
known to even protest in the halls of  
legislation against this damnable system  
of wage-slavery, but on the contrary  
set up Bull Pens and sent the State and  
Federal troops to shoot down the work-  
ers when they asked for a little more  
of the wealth which they produced or  
protested against a reduction of their  
miserable wages.

If these "friends of labor" who ask  
for the votes of the workmen really  
wanted to help the workers, they could  
do so by getting off their backs, but as  
they had a comfortable seat there they  
would continue to ride and fleece them  
until the working class, by class-con-  
scious political action, under the banner  
of the S. L. P., captured the political  
power, threw off the load of parasites,  
smashed the capitalist system of private  
ownership of the instruments of labor,  
and set up the system of collective  
ownership of the instruments of labor  
the Socialist Republic. The speaker was  
listened to with close attention and fre-  
quently applauded. Comrade Holm-  
es also spoke at Alhambra, San Diego,  
Corvina, Compton, San Pedro and Long  
Beach this week. At all of these places  
the meetings were well attended, and  
the interest manifested by the audiences  
showed that straight working class poli-  
tics as expounded by the militants of  
the S. L. P. is awakening the working  
class.

F. N. Y.  
San Pedro, October 27, 1900.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (with his  
face all puckered up into a knot)—What  
is this I see?

UNCLE SAM—What? Which?

Where?

B. J.—There are two Socialist tickets  
in this State.

U. S.—Off you are! There is only  
one.

B. J. (takes out of his pocket a paper  
containing a facsimile of the blanket  
ballot)—Here is the Arm and Hammer  
or Socialist Labor Party.

U. S.—Correct, and definitely it stands,  
and definitely swings the hammer,  
whereby hangs a long tale, a tale of tri-  
umphant struggle, waged against a  
horde of obscene interests led by the  
brother-keeping Tammany Hall.

B. J.—That's all right. But here is  
another party—

U. S.—The Chimney-Brush party.

B. J.—Well, its emblem does look like  
a lamp chimney-brush. This party,  
which calls itself the Social Democracy,  
also claims to be a Socialist party.

U. S.—The right to free speech, Jon-  
athan includes the right to talk nonsense.  
If a man chooses to talk nonsense, so  
much the worse for him; everybody will  
know him for a fool. If freakishness  
and crookedness and hysterics, choose to  
call themselves a Socialist party, whom  
do you suppose they could deceive?

B. J.—That's all right. But don't  
you suppose that there may be people  
who are not idiots, and yet are not suf-  
ficiently posted to be informed upon the  
crookedness and freakishness of this al-  
leged Socialist party, of this party with  
the chimney-brush emblem?

U. S.—Yes, such a thing is possible as  
to people not being posted upon those de-  
tails. Nevertheless, if they are not  
idiots, they surely must know enough  
to keep them from being taken in.

B. J.—What for instance should they  
know?

U. S.—You are a machinist?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, we shall say, you set up  
a machine shop, and announce what you  
propose to turn out, and describe the  
steel, iron and other qualities of the ma-  
chines you propose to get up and  
someone else sets up a howl  
against you; claims that you are no  
good as a machinist; that you are nar-  
row and intolerant in the principles that  
you propose to work on; that it is an  
absurd orthodoxy to claim that it requires  
fire to melt iron by; and he sets up his  
"machine shop" with water as the means  
to heat his iron—

B. J.—And goes to smash, of course.

U. S.—Thereupon, he drops his water,  
takes to fire in imitation of you, but de-  
clares that it is the height of folly to  
think that iron and steel and brass are  
needed to make machines; laughs at you  
and denounces you as bigoted for your  
views; and he declares that the right  
thing to make machines out of is paper-  
mache held over the fire—

B. J.—And then burns up!

U. S.—Yes. Now, let us say that this  
same individual keeps on bumping from  
one idiotic theory and practice into an-  
other. Each time he sets himself up as  
a man who knows, when, in fact, he  
knows nothing; in his ignorance, he  
abuses and maligns you; finds out that  
you are right, copies you step by step,  
and finally, comes, let's say, fully up to  
your standard. Who do you imagine  
would entrust his machine jobs to him  
rather than to you?

B. J.—Idiot, no doubt.

U. S.—The man's improvement in such  
a case could only accrue to your credit.  
Sensible people will entrust in you all  
the more, would they not?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the man who  
blundered in that way sneering at you  
from step to step, and from step to step  
learning from you—suppose he were to  
set himself up as the real machinist, what  
would you think of that?

B. J.—Every sane man would say of  
him that his conceit was greater than his  
good sense, and none but idiots would  
patronize him.

U. S.—Correct. So far I have sup-  
posed the case of a blunderer who finally  
does learn. But, now, suppose this  
blunderer don't learn, and being still in  
his blundering period does set himself  
up in competition with your machine  
shop—

B. J.—Why, such a fellow could only  
attract the most idiotic of customers.

U. S.—Well, that is exactly the case  
with Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the presiden-  
tial candidate of the chimney-brush  
ticket in this State, and you surely know  
it.

B. J.—Yes, he has been blundering  
and blundering all the time while all  
the time impudently denouncing the Social-  
ist Labor Party—

U. S.—He first declared himself a So-  
cialist, and yet joined Bryan's to a 10 to  
1 idio-ry in '90, and denounced the Socialist  
Labor Party as intolerant—

B. J.—Yes. And then he again de-  
clared himself a Socialist, but repudiated  
the ballot, all the time sneering at the  
Socialist Labor Party for being bigoted.

U. S.—Yes. And then he started a  
hundred-year-old colonization plan, and  
declared that the Socialist Labor Party  
was too orthodox—

B. J.—I remember that. And then he  
started a political party with a farmers'  
plank in it as the means to "emancipate  
labor."

U. S.—And therefore, while calling

himself a "Champion of Labor,"  
speaks in Idaho, within a stone's throw  
of the Bull Pen, and is too cowardly  
to denounce that cowardly outrage, be-  
cause that would have interfered with  
his box receipts!

B. J.—Correct!

U. S.—Now, that is the precious Debs.  
And will you say that any sane man  
will be fooled by him?

B. J.—Coming to think it over, no.  
Only the vicious and the fools could vote  
for such a man, none can take him for  
a Socialist.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## The Details of a Trick.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Socialism has taken a firm grip on a great many wage-workers in this old Dutch town. The meetings we have held here are well attended by an appreciative audience, and expressions of approbation are numerous from workmen who hardly knew the meaning of the word before. It is remarkable what workers in this section have; their tenacity of purpose was almost impossible in any other movement. We have here two fine speakers, comrades Markley and Wallace, eloquent and well grounded in scientific Socialism. One of the comrades gave a description in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 18th of a meeting held in the Third Ward of this city, and I would like to add a few lines in regard to the political complexion of this section of the city. This ward is Democratic to the backbone; States may rise and fall, cities may grow and decay, but the Democracy of the Third Ward remains beautifully intact. One would think that this would do away with the ward heeler, but here you find him fully developed and out for the dough. Let me cite one instance of many to prove they will have nothing but Democracy. The Schenectady Locomotive Works are located in this ward, and were until about a year ago divided by one of the most important streets in the city. The Works wanted this street closed where it divided the shops, and this is how they went about it. They had a number of aldermen known as the committee on roads and bridges come to the shops and look the ground over. They went and then called a meeting of the citizens interested.

The officers of the Locomotive Works got out a petition, and a few of their employees that owned houses on the street were requested to sign it. Those men knew the consequences if they refused, and they signed. The rest of the signers were people that lived a mile away from the locality, some of them. At the hearing there were speeches made pro and con, but one thing was noticeable: the room was divided by a railing and on the inside sat the committee of aldermen and the officials of the Locomotive Works, and on the outside sat the victims. The meeting was adjourned until the regular sitting of the Common Council when the matter was to be settled. In the mean time the officials were not idle. They had seen the capitalist press of the city, both Democratic and Republican, and they were strongly in favor of the street closing matter. Some of the aldermen objected to it, and it was thought that the works might be defeated in their object, but in this they made a sad mistake.

The officials invited the aldermanic body to come and see how necessary it was for them to have this street closed. The aldermen went and that settled it. The street was ordered closed at the next meeting with but two dissenting voices. Those aldermen who were the strongest opponents were after their visit the most in favor of it. The worst feature of this capitalistic deal was that a great many people who lived on the opposite side of the works from the city had to go a roundabout way to get to the city where they did their trading and their little homes were depreciated to nearly one half of their original value. Did this teach them a lesson? Not a bit of it; they put up a Democrat capitalist tool a short time after for alderman, and one that was in the closing deal too, and to add behold, he was elected; now another of the pliable terms runs out this fall, and he is nominated again for the office; but comrade Wallace will give him the fight of his life. I was a resident of this ward until about a year ago, and was well acquainted with their tricks. The propaganda of the S. L. P. has done great work during the last few weeks over in that Democratic stronghold, it has started the wage-slave to do his own thinking.

**SECTION SCHENECTADY.**  
Schenectady, October 25.  
[Wing] "Em in Syracuse." To the DAILY PEOPLE—In addition to our regular meetings we are jumping at every opportunity on every pleasant day. We held three to-night; and also we are talking to attentive audiences during the noon hour as the men come back from dinner. We expect to hold 20 or more during this week. We have just held rather an interesting meeting on the packet dock. Teddy, the notorious Teddy, the quondam New York city police commissioner of spiked police club fame—Teddy, the self-styled blood-spiller—is to be here Thursday evening, and expects to outdo Bryan as a crowd-drawing freak, and we'll be there in force to catch them coming and going. In preparation for this great event, the Republican Escort, consisting of some 150 wage-workers, freaks and fakirs were to-night advertising the slavery of their class, and in yellow and red wearing the badges of slavery, and marching behind a flag that does not protect them, and which the capitalist class is ever the first to disgrace. They were led by a drum corps and bugles, and should have been playing the fools' march. They drilled on the packet dock where they had to pass and repass our platform. Our speakers called attention to the well-known skater at their head, the brass buttons, the clubbiness they got before election, and the policeman's club after; the put on the back before election, and the good stiff blow in the stomach after. The fire of the speakers, the enthusiasm of the audience, and the evident discomfort of the uniformed troops, caused the crowd speedily to double. They were biased, they were scared; but most interesting was the action of the boys. They had been following them from one end of the packet dock to the other with hisses, hoots

and catcalls. We had to drive the crowd away at 11:30. When we get the "boys" we've got the nation. They evidently are being weaned.

W. H. TEN EYCK.  
Syracuse, October 22.

**A General Who Sees But Does Not Understand.**  
To the DAILY PEOPLE—The following paragraph from General Bragg's speech, delivered at the Pabst theatre the other day, is indeed interesting on account of its candid exposure of the present prevailing circumstances. The old General being a mouth-piece of the Republican party, told his hearers a different story than is generally listened to by the public. But the General fell out of his role as a political actor, when he said:

"It is folly in accord with the history of mankind everywhere that things abroad will excite our sympathy and attention, while the same thing directly at home is overlooked and neglected. Our missionaries struggle to convert the heathen. They take their lives in their hands and wage war against the devil in far-off lands, while in the same block or country village in which they lived when at home, the devil runs rampant over three quarters of the country. Our charities for the suffering far-off poor are enormous, but in the back alley, behind our houses we can find poverty and suffering more than enough to absorb all the surplus that we have, if we are inclined to give it; but we either do not see it or forget it, or else our negligence of it comes from a desire to see our name in a public list as a donor in distant lands to a charity which drives our attention away from it."

General Bragg has given a terrible blow to the moral character of his fellow mental slaves of the firm of Hanna & Co., for what he exposes they try to hide. Just think of it how high we stand! We consider a class after the devil (!) in far-off lands of higher value and greater significance than to render aid to the needy and poor in the back alley behind our homes!

Indeed, it is not prosperity, but on the contrary, poverty and misery that frown from back alleys and elsewhere.

If it be true, as logicians say, "that the old are slow to assert anything or to receive any new doctrine," then the General makes an exception to these rules, for he has been a Democrat and office holder in that other political wing of capitalism for a great number of years. He shows clearly that he and others are in our opponents' camp, for the furtherance of an unjust cause only.

We leave it to those in whose hands is vested the power to change these disgraceful circumstances. Changed they cannot be by merely performing amusing somersaults on the political trapeze. This simply pleases the minds of the ignorant; but a strong and resolute mode of action is necessary to unmask men who "ignore what exist and acknowledge what is not or cannot be." Strong must be the action indeed, that will unmask them and change the system: The people are the power, the class struggle the medium, Socialism the solution.

We can change the whole aspect of affairs if we vote right, and the only right vote is a vote for Malloney and Remmel.

Milwaukee, Oct. 21.

**Malloney in Hartford.**  
To the DAILY PEOPLE—The most successful meeting ever held in this city under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party came off last night and there was no reason why it should not have been a good meeting.

Sunday is the best day in this town for outdoor meetings: it was as fine a day as we could wish. The meeting was well advertised, and last but not least, Malloney was the speaker. It is then no wonder that about 500 people were crowded around our platform when the chairman opened the meeting and a cheer went up when Joseph F. Malloney, the machinist, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for the highest office in the nation, was introduced.

In the meantime the crowd had swelled enormously, and when Malloney stepped forward fully one thousand people greeted him with prolonged applause. Malloney then started to give a clear, forceful, earnest and enthusiastic speech, dotted here and there with bits of sarcasm and irony that made the crowd roar with laughter, and at other places with pictures of their condition which made them bite their lips and close their fists.

Clearly he proved to them the existence of the class struggle, the class-consciousness of the capitalist and the unconsciousness of the working class. For one hour and thirty minutes his powerful voice sounded across the square and filled the hearts of the workers with hope and of the not-workers (if there were any) with despair. Only now and then a cheer burst forth from the multitude which shook the windows of the City Hall and the Republican and Democratic newspaper buildings which stand within fifty yards of the meeting place, and when his speech was finished the applause was tremendous.

We disposed of some literature and a great many DAILY PEOPLES, and as no questions were asked the meeting closed with cheers for the S. L. P. and Malloney and Remmel.

For Section in Hartford.

Hartford, October 22.

**Corregan in Baltimore.**  
To the DAILY PEOPLE—Charles H. Corregan, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor of New York, addressed two large open air meetings here on October 24 and 25. He dealt with Socialism from a scientific standpoint, pointing out to his hearers the natural trend of capitalism to concentration and the use of machinery. He showed in a clear and forcible manner the foolishness of the Democratic cry of anti-imperialism so long as the capitalist system of production continued,

and he did it in so convincing and easy a way that his hearers were impressed with his clear cut logic.

Referring to the full-dinner-pail proposition of the Republican party, the speaker drew forth a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm when he said: "The Republican party, controlled as it is by the large capitalists of the country, tells you that you have a full dinner pail, and if you want to keep it full you must re-elect the silent prophet to the Presidency. You who have created all of the wealth of the nation; you who have built the palaces of the capitalist masters; you who by your industry have stored up so much wealth in the past three years for the idle capitalist class that they are compelled to knock at the walls of China, and conquer a heathen people in order to dispose of that surplus wealth; I say this party, these capitalists, offer you in return for all this—what? What do they offer? They offer you a full dinner pail!"

The closing words were uttered with such force, such sarcasm, that for a moment the crowd stood electrified and then burst into deafening applause, seldom equalled at an open air meeting.

Continuing, the speaker said: "And are you men? Are you going to stand idly by and allow this string of insults to pass unchallenged? Are you going to bend the knee to your master and permit him to spit in your face? No! A thousand times no! If you are men, worthy of the name, you should stamp out the infamous class that insults you by throwing you this crust in return for the wealth you create. It is in your power to do it. You still have the ballot in your possession. You still have the means of freedom in your grasp, and while you have it you should not hesitate to strike—and strike hard. A vote for Malloney and Remmel on election day, a cross mark in the circle under the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, means a vote for freedom, means a defiant resentment of the full dinner pail insult to the working class. A vote for any other party means that the workingmen of this country love the chains that bind them and are wholly satisfied with their misery if they carry a full dinner pail. He that would be free, himself must strike the blow!"

After his address at Gay and Baltimore streets, many old men who had probably heard the gospel of freedom for the first time advanced to the platform and warmly grasped comrade Corregan's hand, saying: "That's the finest speech I ever heard in my life, and I'm not a young man either. There was truth in your words, and a man doesn't hear the truth often in a political speech."

A feature of Corregan's meetings was the deep interest manifested by the crowds in the economic portion of his speeches. When a passing man would stop to listen he would stay until the close, and after the speaker had finished the crowd lingered around the street apparently hungry for more of the same kind. The results of the agitation of Comrades Stilleberg and Corregan will be shown, without doubt, on election day.

At one of the Corregan meetings an admirer of McKinley thought to unboast himself of his full dinner pail enthusiasm. He came up to the stand and shouted, "Hurrah for McKinley! Hurrah for McKinley!"

"I see you have his badge," said Corregan, with a smile. "You bet I have." "Hurrah!" "Yes, you wear it under your coat tails," said Corregan, with crushing sarcasm. "Patched pants are an infallible sign of McKinley prosperity!"

By this time the misguided follower of the solemn silence had disappeared around the corner pulling his coat tails to his knee joints.

Corregan was speaking of the standard bearer of the working class, Joseph Malloney, when a garlic-smelling individual near the stand yelled:

"Hurra, fer Teps! Hewljene Wee Teps!"

Corregan turned on him a withering glance, but the fellow persisted. "Well, what do you think of that language for an American movement? Go down to the river and wash yourself," said Corregan.

"What! You hat insultings me. I am!" said the cigarette-roller, drawing his shoulders up under his back hair. "Go away!" said Corregan, with a laugh. "You have insulted yourself. Go back to the book shop."

An inebriated Bryanite happened along and rather vociferously proclaimed his admiration for the side partner of Steunenberg. His remarks were allowed to pass unnoticed until he began to disturb the meeting, when Corregan turned to the crowd and said:

"These are the boys who are whining about election at the polls. They want free speech for themselves, and repression for every one opposed to them. This fellow is a fair representative of his idol, Bill Bryan!"

BERNARD O'DONNELL.  
Baltimore, October 27.

**Duluth Hustling.**  
To the DAILY PEOPLE—The outlook for a big Socialist Labor Party vote this year is bright and hopeful. In every corner of the land the fighting Socialist Labor Party is smashing the fraudulent "issues" of the old parties. Every State in the union is being stumped and blanketed with literature as never before.

The Socialists throughout the country must be alive to the situation—the necessity of genuine hustling. A big vote is a cinch, but if the vote is not bigger it is our own fault.

The spirit of revolt, now dormant in the breast of many a wage-slave could be fanned into a flame only by agitation which will manifest itself at the polls. But Socialism will not "come any way," nor will it grow on the trees. Neither will a big vote be polled without hustling. It is the intention of this letter to arouse those comrades throughout the land who are members at large, or readers of the "PEOPLE," or otherwise isolated Socialist who living in a town or community away from the movement

are inclined to be lazy. Be up and doing. Being a member or reader with enthusiasm of the PEOPLE and its accounts of the activity in other cities will not swell the vote. Paying party dues alone will not capture legislatures. Staying at home or going to a dance, while a few to do all the work will not send Socialists to Congress. Every solitary one can do his share, be it ever so small or in his own way.

Those who are not speakers should hustle the leaders. Hundreds of Socialists throughout the land where no organization exists, should not think, "Oh, well the cost is going to cost a big vote," etc., but send at once to the Labor News Company, 2-6 New Read street, New York, for a few thousand leaflets and place them in every voter's hands in their town. If they have not time themselves, let them hire a boy. One way is to pass them out at capitalist party meetings as people come out. Another is to mail leaflets and PEOPLES to fellows workers. Spread the party literature. It can't fail to hit the voters. The seed thus sown will grow. Hustle! Hustle! If every one pulls his pull at the line, victory will be in sight.

Forward the militants! Awake you dreamers. Strike hard on November 6. Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

SMASHED HARD.  
Duluth, Minn., October 24.

**Arouse, Fellow Workers!**

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The battle of the ballots will soon be over, the result, the same master and the same wage slave. The emancipation of the toilers of this nation cannot be brought about under the system in which we now live, but it can be changed by the ballot, the great weapon, which the workmen must use.

The social revolution that has started in this country amongst the wage slave, bids fair, in the not distant future, to end in a glorious victory for our class. Wake up! Be not a laggard! For every slave must bend his untiring efforts in this our cause, victory may yet be costly, but the sooner we do our duty, the sooner will victory come. It must and will be a great struggle. The result must be our emancipation; not because of numbers alone, but because of the great principle involved; that is, that every man shall have that which he produces. War and pestilence, poverty and crime shall not cease until the toilers of not only this, but all nations of this planet shall have seized the power of government in our own interests and of all humanity.

The capitalist class is the most powerful giant politically that the world has ever seen, made so by the vote of the wage slaves, and it is fastening the chains of social despotism so strongly upon this country that the already starving worker will soon find himself unable ever to lift his head and say: "I am a man!" Therefore, fellow worker, it behooves you to "wake up" and ally yourself with the Socialist Labor Party, the only true party of the workingman.

We will be compelled by competition to accept whatever condition is offered us by the present social dictator, the employer. The future has in store for the toiler either a Socialist Republic, so grand and noble that idealists never dreamed of, or a capitalistic Republic, that is, only despotism.

We must vote ourselves into power, and secure what was always our right; i. e., we who produce all, receive all, to the idler, "Work or starve."

W. A. HERRON.  
Tacoma, Wash., October 17.

**Hammer Smashes Stone Throwing.**  
To the DAILY PEOPLE—The blows from the Hammer are being felt by the capitalists. They are showing their fighting spirit and using their most convincing arguments to nullify our effort. This is shown by their endeavors to break up our meetings. The question freck, free for all fights, Democratic shouters, boy, howlers, mud and stone throwers, and all the other Democratic arguments have been used against us.

It culminated in the outrage of last night. For some time we have been refused permits in Bohemian district (Democratic). At last our persistence tired them out, and they reluctantly gave the permits. Three meetings this week were howled down. Last night Comrade Steganwald and myself spoke at the corner of Eighteenth street and Ashland avenue. A Democratic politician, seeing the crowd, about 200, paid boys to howl us down. Comrade Steganwald succeeded in making his speech and then gave me the box. The ward heelers, finding their efforts futile, gave the word, and I received a volley of stones. This did not stop the meeting. Then they threw stones and eggs, some of both hitting me. At that the crowd rallied to us and stopped the hecklers and boys. When we brought the meeting to a close promising to return next Saturday evening, several expressed themselves as determined to vote for Malloney.

V. F. KING.  
Chicago, Ill., October 21.

**A Clown and a Clown.**  
To the DAILY PEOPLE—The last attempt to hold the Socialist Labor Party was summarily ended by the Ballot Commission. It will be remembered that when we organized, an opposition state committee was set up. The fact that it was knocked out did not matter to those who set it up, so they had it knocked out again, this time for good and all.

The bearing was a grand and good comedy. Mr. David Goldstein, the plaintiff, appeared for the plaintiff. His plea was a wonderful affair and he asked the Commissioners to forget what he had submitted in evidence. He took forty-five minutes in closing, and behind him sat the midwife of Boston Kangarooism. The Commissioners were forced to rebuke her on two occasions as she was coaching the speaker, and to attract his attention pulled his coat tails. On these two occasions she pulled so hard that he was upset, and it is undignified to sit down that way before an august body. However, he took her advice and made a muddle of the case. Then towards

the last of it she became angry and told Goldstein that if his nose was cut off he would tip over backwards. He did that without having his proboscis amputated. Then she suggested that if his cranium was filled with gas it would make an excellent top balloon, and that he had just enough anatomy to make a good stick for it. This disturbed him somewhat, and he finished his case amid the audible laughter of all present.

The lawyer of the party consumed just twelve minutes in summing up the case and in exposing the hollowness of the claims advanced. He did not need more time, as Goldstein's words were the best possible argument against himself. He had continually referred to the alleged committee as "My committee" and the "Goldstein committee," and the party which it was supposed to represent as the "Goldstein party." The committee and the "party" then again pulled his coat tail, and whispered some magic words in his ear. The lawyer referred to this by-play and said that evidently the "party" which Goldstein represented was a pair; that is if Goldstein was in it—which was doubtful if not, the party was the stranger object that ever blew through the strange streets of Boston.

This decision ends forever the attempt to hold back the Socialist Labor Party in this state. The politicians rendered all possible aid, but we had to win. There was never a shadow of a doubt concerning the result, but at first it caused us a little bother. When it worked out to the end we found that it gave us an opportunity to put our foot on Mr. Goldstein, his balloon and all, and end the pretenses of the Republican Deserter.

W. L. V.  
Boston, October 21.

**Another Paper Has Aspirations.**

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Some recently sent me a sample copy of a just started Democratic campaign sheet, named the "Minnesota Social Democratic Bulletin." Anticipating that the backers of the enterprise would consider themselves compelled at the outset to give reasons for the coming into existence and supporting the so-called "Social Democratic Party," when there was already an old bona fide Socialist party in the field, to wit, the Socialist Labor Party, I hurriedly looked over the headings of its several articles and found one reading thus: "Socialist Parties in the United States." The article starts by informing those who do not know, that "the Social Democratic Party is the child of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Social Democratic Party that grew out of the American Railway Union." Further on they are informed that "a small element within the old Socialist Labor Party, whose only aim appeared to be the smothering of all labor organizations, save their own, have with all the arrogance they could gather, declared themselves to be the party and will at this election, in some states appeal to the voters for their support."

Thus far the information to those who do not know. Those on the other hand, who do know, know that the Socialist Labor Party element which is now quarreled under the pulled up wings of Mr. Debs and his party tried rightily to gain recognition from its host, our hostess, as the case may be, in the shape of a change of the name of the giant army resulting from their joining forces. But they did not get it. The Social Democratic Party retained the Socialist Labor Party with the Kangaroos inside it, just as the whale remained the same old whale ever after it had swallowed Jonah. And the Kangs did not dare to resent that cold reception by going it alone.

Of course, that does not prove their weakness in numbers; oh no! It only proves that (after they had so lamentably, for themselves, failed to disrupt the only genuine Socialist Party of the United States) they were so awfully anxious to build up a "strong Socialist party" that they were willing to be swallowed up by what even they (the Kangaroos) themselves, up to only a short time before, had considered as a fake, started by a few adventurers with capitalistic backing to frustrate the American Socialist movement.

How large or small that element is, who "declare themselves to be the party" (the Socialist Labor Party, the returns of the election will show. But large or small the returns will not be able to prove that the Socialist Labor Party tactics of smothering the capitalist voting cattle corrals of the pure and simple labor unions are wrong. As far as I can see, they are right; for when we come to consider that the economic conditions of the American working class are materially the same as those of said class in the European countries, there are no economic reasons why the American worker should not be just as anxious to see the Socialist movement carried on and to support it to the full extent of his ability as his laboring brothers Continental Europe.

Considering furthermore that the American working man has a much less restricted right of suffrage than his European brothers, and also that he is comparatively as well organized as they, numerically, it should stand to reason that the lagging so far behind the American Socialist movement as compared with that of continental Europe is because of the inconsistent stand the American labor unions hitherto have taken relative to politics. A labor union, where a thorough discussion of all the sides of the labor question is not allowed, where they hardly dare discuss even the economic side of it, the bragging of the "pure and simple" orators on festive occasions to the contrary notwithstanding, for fear the discussion might lead in the forbidden ground of politics, as those sides are not so definitely separated from one another as the leaders of "pure and simple" would like it.

Let the good work of the "small element" (?) go on. The Social Democrats will remain fakes, no matter how much they improve their fly-half affair of a platform, and even if they should adopt the same tactics in relation to the

labor unions as those of the Socialist Labor Party, the latter party is the only Socialist party that, owing to its primacy, has the exclusive right to existence, until succeeded by one that is an improvement on it, provided it refuses to improve itself.

B. EIDE.  
Red Wing, Minn., Oct. 21.

**More Evidence.**  
To the DAILY PEOPLE—Seeing in today's DAILY PEOPLE the correspondence from John C. Butterworth, I will say that all subscribers who are on the old mailing list of the fake "People" received a letter from Senator Jones endorsing Democratic speech, also Carl Schurz's speech, of course at the expense of our government. So you can see which way the wind blows. But don't feel discouraged. We will clean out this pimp-party. The American workingmen cannot be fooled all the time.

K. BAEDER.  
Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 26.

**LETTER BOX.**

**Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.**

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"TAUNTON." TAUNTON, MASS.—I. Accurate figures are not possible at the increase of the unemployed in the land. By the census act of '80, the Census Bureau was instructed to give figures on this subject, but he deliberately ignored the order. It would have been too complete a give away. When the act for the Census of '90 came along, the Census Commission saw to it that that mandatory clause was nullified. The volume of out of work can now be ascertained only in round about ways. It is said to be about 1,000,000, computed by the idleness intermittently inflicted on working people who are not wholly unemployed and those who are either wholly or substantially unemployed. The volume of out of work is equal to what the idleness of 5,000,000 men wholly out of work would be.

That is a shocking increase. The Socialists would justify the conclusion that Socialism is inevitable in the sense that it is bound to come whether the people are educated or not. It is all along understood that the human agency is necessary at this stage of social evolution. That the human agency will be sufficiently enlightened to see the need of Socialism is another question. Socialism is considered certain. If, however, this proves false, then a social order will follow, similar to the cat's paw, that will lead to the overthrow of the present order. Socialism was made, and whose "allment" was nullified.

2. A change in the money standard may or may not cause a temporary depression. The capitalist class has it in its power to do so. It is a question of degree. It is not a question of "depression" or "recovery," but of "depression" or "recovery" in such "depression" will effectively bank the workers only so long as they remain ignorant of the nature of the depression. The class are hostile to those of the capitalist class, so long as they imagine that their welfare depends upon that of their deceivers. Such a deception is a deception. It can never be any question about "confidence" the part of the worker as a reason for his not buying what he needs. When the work does not pay what he needs, he is forced because he has not the money to buy back what he produced.

3. The "Inquiry cards" are distributed at the meetings. Those who care to fill up the blanks do so; the cards are collected; and the answers are then returned by the district organizers.

J. H. S. PITTSBURGH, PA.—Frank M. Gessner was expelled from the Socialist Labor Party for misappropriation of funds. He is now in the Deserter.

R. D. B. BOAHOKE, VA.—It would be better for you to get a copy of the Social Democratic Bulletin. You might suggest his communication with this office. That would be time enough for us to take a hand.

H. G. NEW YORK—The S. L. P. has a Presidential and State ticket in twenty-three States.

A. READER, NEW YORK—Whether Judge McKim should be elected or not is a futile discussion. It is futile and even harmful because such discussions can not be conducted on any basis other than that of the "pure and simple" doctrine. It is a question of a magistrate depends upon his economic independence. Such discussions proceed from the false premises of the "pure and simple" doctrine of government in the essence of freedom. Presidents and governors are elected, and they are corrupt and hostile to the workers. It is a question of a magistrate depends upon his economic independence. Such discussions proceed from the false premises of the "pure and simple" doctrine of government in the essence of freedom. Presidents and governors are elected, and they are corrupt and hostile to the workers. It is a question of a magistrate depends upon his economic independence. Such discussions proceed from the false premises of the "pure and simple" doctrine of government in the essence of freedom. 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